

NUTRIENTS

Minerals

These are inorganic compounds that cannot be synthesised by the body.

They are essential in adequate amounts; to help control many of the body's processes, as parts of various compounds, and as dissolved ions in body fluids.

Macrominerals:

Calcium, Phosphorous, Magnesium, Sodium, Chloride, Potassium, Sulphur, Iron and Zinc

Minerals	Major Functions	Sources
Calcium	 Helps: to build strong bones and teeth with bone formation and for bone density the heart to beat Keeps the muscles healthy and helps them contract 	Milk Dairy products Sardines Spinach Broccoli Fortified cereals Fortified margarine
Phosphorous	Helps to build strong bones and teeth Forms part of every cell Important in genetic material Forms part of phospholipids (phosphorous-containing lipids) Is used in the transfer of energy Is important in pH regulation	Meat Poultry Fish Eggs
Magnesium	Is vital to many basic metabolic functions as an activator of enzymes Aids in bone growth and the function of nerves and muscles	Dark green leafy vegetables Legumes (dried beans) Nuts and seeds Whole grains Milk Wheat bran
Sodium	Is an electrolyte that helps control fluid balance in cells Aids in muscle flexing and the flow of nerve impulses	Table salt Soy sauce Cheese Smoked and cured meats Processed and canned foods

Chloride	An electrolyte that helps control fluid balance in cells Helps maintain pH balance Forms part of the acid found in the stomach which is necessary for digestion	Table salt Seafoods Milk Meat Eggs
Potassium	Is an electrolyte that aids in the control of blood pressure and water balance in cells It helps maintain pH balance Vital for muscle contraction and nerve impulses Helps with proper function of heart and kidneys Is necessary for carbohydrate and protein metabolism	Fruits Vegetables Milk Meat Poultry Cereals Legumes
Sulphur	Forms part of proteins (it has a stabilising function) Forms part of the vitamins biotin and thiamin, and the hormone insulin Is involved in body's detoxification processes	All protein-containing foods Meats Fish Poultry Eggs Milk Cheese Legumes Nuts
Iron	Healthy blood - helps red blood cells carry oxygen Iron plays a role in maintaining a healthy immune stystem Helps with brain development and function Iron forms part of enzyme reactions that carry messages from one nerve cell to another	Fortified cereal Dried beans Meat Chicken Liver Kidney Egg yolks Seafoods
Zinc	 Involved in the synthesis or degradation of major metabolites such as carbohydrates, lipids and proteins Involved in enzyme activity Helps in the stabilization of the protein and genetic structure in cells Involved in communication and division of cells Helps with maintenance of a healthy immune function 	Meat Fish Poultry Milk products Whole grain cereals Dried beans

For further, personalized and more detailed information, please contact a dietitian registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.*References from the scientific literature used to compile this document are available on request.*

Human Nutrition | Menslike Voeding

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